FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ATUCHA II COULD BE COMPLETED IN MARCH 1982

PY232356 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Jul 79 p 9 PY

[Text] Cordoba--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, has asserted that "the Embalse nuclear plant, known as Atucha II, could be finished in March 1982." Castro Madero acknowledged that a public work fundamental to the country, which the Embalse nuclear plant in this province is, will have a 2-year delay because of Canada's attitude of applying pressure so an additional $130 million will be authorized and paid in view of higher costs. Nevertheless, the official expressed confidence that "there will be a solution to the setback." Castro Madero visited the plant under construction on the banks of the Tercero River Lake, together with the head of the National Atomic Energy Agency of Canada, James Donnolly, and with the chief of the agency's international office, Ross Campbell, who inspected the buildings under construction.

The CNEA chairman categorically denied that Argentina will accept Canada's intention of being paid the additional $130 million for higher costs. "This figure," Castro Madero said, "has already been accepted by Canada as a loss and it has not been the subject of a claim. Much smaller amounts are being claimed, which are the result of other procedures which need not be explained now." He admitted that the lack of an agreement influenced the kind of terms established initially and asserted: "Yes, it is true. There have been delays in defining responsibilities, but we believe we will finish the plant in March 1982 if we establish an adequate face."

NORMALIZATION OF BUSINESSMEN'S UNIONS UNDERWAY

PY232355 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1116 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA)--Labor Minister Gen Llamil Reston has installed a civilian interventor, Eduardo Oxenford, in the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA). The measure is complementary to an executive branch decree which is about to be approved allowing all businessmen's unions to hold elections. Reston said: "With today's act we are not beginning the normalization of the UIA. The normalization of the UIA and of all unions of businessmen and workers really began on 24 March 1976."

BRIEFS

MAGAZINE CAREO BANNED--Buenos Aires, 20 Jul (NA)--The executive branch has issued Decree No. 1659 which prohibits the distribution, sale and circulation of the most recent issue of the magazine CAREO. This measure was taken because the government believes that the contents of the magazine might incite violent reactions in various sectors of Argentine society. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1146 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY]

IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION--Iron and steel production for the first 6 months of this year is as follows: iron ore, 932,500 tons as compared to 818,700 during 1978, that is, a record increase of 13.9 percent; raw steel 1,567 800 tons as compared to 1,219,200 tons during 1978, that is, an increase of 28.6 percent; steel plate 1,383,000 tons as compared to 1,070,700 tons during 1978, that is, a 29.2 percent increase. Other nonflat-shaped products increased by 26.7 percent, with a production of 747,600 tons, while flat-shaped products increased by 32.2 percent, with a production of 635,400 tons. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 12 PY]

OIL CONTRACT WITH IRAQ TO BE REVISED

PY231421 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 20 Jul 79 p 1 PY

[Text] A Mines and Energy Ministry source has revealed that Iraq has withdrawn all the privileges gained by BRASPETRO [PETROBRAS branch for overseas operations] for discovering the huge well in the field of Majnun except the right to purchase all its production. According to the original contract between the Brazilian state company and its Iraqi counterpart, INOC [Iraqi National Oil Company], part of the discovered petroleum was to have been sold at a special price.

BRASPETRO officials in Iraq were negotiating the exploitation of the Majnun field, which must begin its commercial production in 1981, when the publication of Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen's document on energy policy revealed that Brazil was not interested in investing in Majnun, probably because of the risk of future nationalization. As a result of this, there is nothing remaining to negotiate, and BRASPETRO will have to agree on the revision of the original contract.

Nevertheless, the new conditions imposed by INOC still offer some compensation, because the right to purchase all the production of the Majnun field, at a rate of 350,000 barrels per day, offers good prospects for guaranteeing Brazil's petroleum supply, although it may be at the market price.

Report on Oil Field

PY240217 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 21 Jul 79 p 15 PY

[Text] PETROBRAS reports that the vice president of BRASPETRO, Geonisio Carvalho Barroso, was in Iraq on 6 June to officially submit to Iraqi authorities the technical evaluation report on the discovery of the huge Majnun field. As a result of this and at the request of the INOC (Iraqi National Oil Company), a technical mission of BRASPETRO is now in Iraq discussing details of the above-mentioned report. According to daily information received from Iraq, the report has been well received by INOC experts. We are expecting approval for the development of the Majnun field soon.

The exploration contract continues in full force without any alteration in its original text. Therefore, BRASPETRO, as a company providing services for INOC, with the effective backing of the federal government through the Mines and and Energy Ministry, maintains its firm decision of developing its oil find in Iraq into production in accordance with contract obligations.

The importance of the discovery strengthens even more the excellent relations that have existed between PETROBRAS and INOC for almost a decade, not only in the field of technological cooperation but in the broader area of the oil industry, thus making a real contribution to an intense bilateral exchange between Brazil and Iraq with positive implications for the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTER PREPARING FOR TALKS IN VENEZUELA

PY240224 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 22 Jul 79 p 32 PY

[Text] On his 3-day visit to Venezuela beginning next Wednesday, Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraira Guerreira will head a delegation composed of representatives of important areas of the Brazilian Government, such as the president of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, Hervasio de Carvalho, who will negotiate with Venezuelan authorities on the basis for a nuclear cooperation agreement between the two countries.

INTERBRAS president Carlos Ant'anna will also be in the delegation and his main mission in Caracas will be to convince the executives of the state oil company, PETROVEN, to increase the current volume of crude oil exports to Brazil. This, according to Itamaraty, will make possible a significant increase in bilateral trade which last year totaled $500 million.

Brazilian diplomats believe, however, that Foreign Minister Saraira Guerreira's visit to his Venezuelan colleague, Minister Zambrano Velasco, will have a predominantly political character and will meet halfway the Venezuelan Government's interest in closer contacts with Brazil, an interest which has been voiced repeatedly over the past 2 years since former President Andres Perez visited Brasilia in late 1977. The diplomats also said that they naturally surmise that President Joao Baptista Figueiredo's first foreign visit will be to Venezuela.

Itamaraty, however, expects Foreign Minister Guerreiro's visit to Caracas next week to yield more than just political dividends, considering that Venezuela's income this year from oil exports alone is expected to total $11.5 billion.

The growing importance of Venezuela as an economic partner will be the priority subject on the agenda for the meetings of the joint coordinating commission to be installed by Minister Guerreiro on the last day of his stay in Caracas. According to the Brazilian diplomats, several agreements of bilateral cooperation will be negotiated by six separate working groups which will stay in Caracas for a week seeking areas of common interest for joint projects.

So far the two countries have already found some priority areas, such as overland, maritime and air transportation, mineral prospecting, technology transfer for small and medium-sized industries, cultural programs and specific trade agreements involving the export of raw materials and manufactured products for Venezuela's domestic consumption.

In the area of steel products, for instance, Brazil is already supplying close to 20 percent of the thick steel sheets imported by Venezuela, but Brazil's greatest interest is connected with the establishment of Venezuela's industrial complex.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO HEAD EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA

PY240015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 23 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--Brazil will notify Nicaragua today that a charge d'affaires will be sent to Managua to take over the Brazilian Embassy in the country, thus implicitly recognizing the new Nicaraguan Government, it was officially reported here. The announcement was made by Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who added that the notification will be made through a cable sent by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro to his Nicaraguan counterpart. The diplomat to be sent to Managua has not yet been chosen, the Itamaraty spokesman said.

The Brazilian foreign minister said last night in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil would resume relations with Nicaragua in the next few days by sending a charge d'affaires until the appointment of an ambassador, who will have to be approved by Congress. Brazil suspended relations with Nicaragua on 25 June after the OAS approved a resolution calling for the replacement of the regime of Anastasio Somoza.

CASTELLO EXAMINES LEFT'S EFFORTS TO FORM NEW PARTY

PY210216 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 19 Jul 79 PY

[Castello's column by Carlos Castello Branco: "New Parties and New Fronts"]

[Text] In disclosing the existence of two proposals for the creation of an opposition front--one, the Broad Democratic Front which has been made public by the official organ of the Communist Party which is printed in Paris; and the other, a popular front supported by the "authentic" group of the Brazilian Democratic Movement--deputy Francisco Pinto does not hide the difficulties which exist in maintaining the unity of the present MDB which is dominated by a leadership which does not support a program for social gains and is reluctant to integrate with labor leaders. The retrenchment of the MDB to its "authentic" group seems to Pinto the best way to give the party the strength desired by those who compose its main cadres, but do not hold leading positions.

The retrenchment of the MDB to its "authentic" group will not leave the party at odds with other opposition currents such as the Brazilian Labor Party of Leonel Brizola and a party which might be created by progressive businessmen and other liberal elements. In the present circumstances, the unity of action will be achieved through a popular front with a well-defined program, some sort of minimum program which has brought together the various socialist currents in several countries and from different epochs. The popular front, differentiating itself from the democratic front proposed by the Brazilian Communist Party, would have conditions to draw a more authentic program of national aspirations which could be clearly stated.

The information revealed by Deputy Pinto, who had been in Europe to organize, together with Leonel Brizola and Miguel Arraes, the creation of a popular front, shows clearly that the Brazilian opposition is divided into several groups whose reunion is being sought through artificial means. It is difficult to predict the success of these attempts because, once the unstable unity of the MDB is broken, the dispute to stake out areas of action will be aggravated, including competitive efforts to attract the new labor leaders from Sao Paulo who have not shown interest in the new PTB but are in contact with Almino Afonso and other members of the opposition with a more definite socialist bent.

A change of mind is being detected in the metalworker leader Luiz Ignacio da Silva of Sao Paulo. He might be drifting from his "workers alone" attitude to analyzing the possibility of merging his group with a political party in which the workers would have effective representation and in which the reform of social structures would be included in its program. This party obviously is the one which is being created by the "authentics" of the MDB and which several repatriated exiles have joined.

It does not look as though the rearrangement of the opposition is going to be easy, and this fact reduces somewhat the difficulties which the governmental area foresees for maintaining the unity of the political forces supporting the government. Although maintaining the unity of government supporters should not be difficult at the federal level, it presents almost insurmountable obstacles at the state level, considering that the idea of maintaining the prerevolution party labels will be dropped when the multiparty system comes into being.

The problems of the National Renewal Alliance begin in Para state where Jarbas Passarinho and Alacid Nunes are not likely to agree on a single candidate for the governorship. In Maranhao, Senator Alexander Costa is beginning a new splitting process within the party. In Piaui, the coexistence at the regional level between Senator Alberto Silva and Senator Portella's [current justice minister] dominant group is unlikely. In Ceara the official party is split three ways among Governor Tavora, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals and the Bezerras. In Rio Grande do Norte, the situation is stirred up within both parties. In Paraiba, Antonio Mariz is leading the dissidents. In Alagoas, the standard bearer of the dissidents is Suruagy; and in Bahia, Roberto Santos.

In the large states, ARENA is disbanding, although Governor Paulo Maluf is hoping to patch up new support for his government with pieces from the MDB. If Brizola and Simon go their separate ways in Rio Grande do Sul, ARENA could revive under a new name, although the command posts are vacant for the lack of new leadership.

According to Justice Minister Portella, the bond between politicians and the government they support is not represented by a party label but it is secured through power. This is true to the extent that there is participation in power, but it might not be true in the states in which ARENA minorities are not rewarded for their cooperation and have the possibility of joining an independent party which will at least give them bargaining power in negotiations at the local level.

The difficulties within the ARENA are being publicized by interested persons, but the difficulties were anticipated from the first moment and they are being disregarded as irrelevant by the authors of the project to disband the existing parties on the basis of Constitutional Amendment No 11 and who intend to carry it out despite the resistence showing up in newspaper headlines. In the MDB today, only Ulysses Guimaraes is struggling for the survival and unity of the party, because the "authenthics," who outwardly side with him, really want to see the MDB separated from Guimaraes and sidling up to the socialist ideas.

POLITICAL PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE DEMAND AMNESTY

PY231258 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Political prisoners in the Milton Dias Moreira Prison in Rio de Janeiro had begun a hunger strike. The strike was called as a result of the exclusion of political prisoners from the amnesty proposal sent by the government to Congress.

The prisoner's relatives reported that the strike is irreversible, although the strikers do not yet count on support from political prisoners in other states. They also reported that the prisoners intend not to receive visits from their relatives, or at least to reduce the number of such visits.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPLORATION--PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] today expressed its desire to search for petroleum in the Parana Basin, where Governor Paulo Maluf had announced that Sao Paulo companies intended to drill wells. There is no other alternative for Governor Maluf now but to search for petroleum elsewhere in the Parana Basin or in the Paraguay River Basin. To justify its sudden interest in the Parana River Basin, PETROBRAS stated that this operation had been on the agenda since last year. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY]

GOVERNMENT TO BUY MIRAGE-50 PLANES, SAYS LE MONDE

PY231528 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 21 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] Paris, 21 July (AFP)--The Parisian daily LE MONDE reported here today that the Chilean Government will purchase from France 16 Mirage-50 fighter planes.

According to LE MONDE, Chile has sent a letter ordering these planes, and this letter will acquire the status of a contract when the first payment--which normally amounts to one-third of the total value--is made.

Among other arms, Chile has purchased from France light AMX-13 armored vehicles, Puma and Alouette helicopters, Exocet surface-surface missiles, antitank rockets and 68 mm hollow-charge missiles.

OIL IMPORTS TO COST $800 MILLION IN 1979

PY231756 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0208 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 20 July (LATIN)--It was reported here today that this year Chile will spend $800 million on oil imports, that is, half of the income it will receive from selling copper.

This announcement was made during a press conference by Miguel Kast, director of the National Planning Bureau (ODEPLAN), who explained that this year's purchases of crude oil will cost over $100 million more than planned. He indicated that this year's initial budget for crude oil totaled $662 million. However, this amount changed after the price hike recently ordered by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. (OPEC).

The country consumes 83,000 barrels of oil per day. Of this amount, 60,000 barrels are purchased on a contract basis and 23,000 barrels are purchased at spot prices. Kast said that this situation's impact on the country will be considerably less than that of the 1974 OPEC price increase because now the country's economy is more flexible. He concluded by saying that there will be no gasoline rationing in Chile because a similar effect will be attained throughout the higher prices the fuels are bound to have.

ECONOMY MINISTER PREDICTS MILD RECESSION

PY231458 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0338 GMT 22 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 July (LATIN)--Chilean Economy Minister Roberto Kelly stated here today that the country will undergo a slight recession as a result of the world crisis stemming from the increase of oil prices.

The minister held a press conference during which he made a comparison between the world economic crisis in 1975 and "the phenomena which are taking place this year" making it "obvious that there will be a slight recession, although its consequences will be different." He explained, however, that the impact of this recession will be less, due to the "corrective measures" implemented by the government at the end of last month in order to "reduce inflation to the zero level." In the first half of this year inflation was 15.2 percent.

The minister pointed out that on 30 June, the government devalued the local currency by 5.1 points, setting the rate of exchange at 39 pesos to $1 and discontinuing daily rate of exchange adjustments in order to stimulate exports and finance the imports of the most necessary commodities.

According to the minister, the revaluation of the U.S. dollar and the curtailment of public expenditures ordered by the executive branch "will at first result in price increases, but I see no reason for these price increases to continue for long, nor do I believe that they will worsen the financial situation of the people."

The minister also announced that next week he will submit for President Pinochet's consideration a list of public and private enterprises whose workers cannot strike for reasons of economic security. "This list has been studied jointly by the ministers of defense, economy and labor, and it must be approved by the president," Kelly emphasized.

COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PY201242 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] The signing of four agreements and a joint communique today marked the end of 4 days of intensive talks between the Chilean and Uruguayan foreign ministers, who made a complete review of bilateral issues.

In a ceremony held this morning at the Foreign Ministry, Foreign Ministers Hernan Cubillos and Adolfo Folle signed four agreements, among them one dealing with the free transit of tourists, their personal effects and vehicles, and is designed to promote tourism between the two countries; another is a cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy in which both countries state their decision to promote research and implement specific nuclear programs. They also exchanged notes elimating the requirement of visas for bearers of diplomatic, official, and special passports.

In the economic field, a loan agreement was signed between the Chilean Central Bank and its Uruguayan counterpart whereby the former grants a $10 million loan to the latter for financing imports of Chilean capital assets.

Joint Communique Issued

PY201244 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Chile and Uruguay reiterated today their adherence to the principle of peaceful coexistence and expressed their support for a new international economic order, at the same time condemning violence and terrorism of any kind. The foreign ministers of Uruguay and Chile, Adolfo Martinez Folle and Hernan Cubillos, today signed a joint communique in which they expressed their concern for the tendency to politicize the agencies of the United Nations even in strictly technical questions and reasserted the need for Latin America to participate more actively in international affairs. The joint communique emphasized the observance of the principle of nonintervention and self-determination. It also affirmed the adherence of the two countries to the Latin America economic system and pledged support for strengthening LAFTA as well as their mutual interest in stepping up scientific and technical cooperation.

Foreign Minister Cubillos noted the coincident viewpoints of the two countries, and Foreign Minister Folle Martinez deplored the protectionist attitude adopted by some developing countries.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OPPOSES UNILATERAL DEVELOPMENT OF PILCOMAYO

PY232346 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 10 PY

[Excerpt] Paraguay will not accept unilateral projects for the development of the Pilcomayo River, and therefore our delegation submitted a formal protest during the recent meeting of the three countries involved in the Pilcomayo project (Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina) which was held in the city of Salta, Argentina. This remark was made by an official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry when questioned about the Paraguayan position regarding the development of Porteno Creek by the Government of Formosa Province, Argentina. According to the source, our country is demanding that any project of any of the countries be implemented only when it has been agreed upon by the three countries. In this respect, Rodney Elpidio Acevedo, foreign affairs under secretary, who headed the Paraguayan delegation to Salta, had a "reservation" written into the meeting's record to the effect that Paraguay opposes Argentina's work on Porteno Creek. During a meeting with Government House reporters, Acevedo referred to an agreement between our country and Argentina which indicates that neither of the two countries can make use of the Pilcomayo River until a prior agreement has been reached. In this respect, the high-ranking government official indicated that during the recent tripartite meeting the Paraguayan delegation noted that it respects this agreement and therefore will demand the same treatment from the other contracting party.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC STATEMENT ASSAILS GOVERNMENT

PY232350 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 19 Jul 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpts] The National Board of the Christian Democratic Party has released a statement on freedom of the press. In the series of reflections on the topic, it refers in the first place to the punishment meted out to LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA, to the role of the free press and to the guarantees which are written into the Constitution. Regarding the punishment meted out by the Interior Ministry, the declaration stresses that "it is a typical arbitrary act of the executive branch--in other words, it is conduct which violates the Constitution carried out by those who say that they exercise power based on this Constitution. After terming the government anti-democratic, the statement adds that the closure of the newspapers LA TRIBUNA and ULTIMA HORA "points out the existence of a very deep fear the regime has of the truth and its own stability. It is the attitude of someone who is afraid of being caught redhanded committing a crime, a person trying to cover up other crimes. It is also an expression of moral cowardice to punish those who give evidence of the moral miseries of public officials and the errors which harm the people, instead of punishing those who are really guilty of creating this unjust situation--guilty of oppression, lies and corruption..."

INDUSTRY MINISTER DENIES OIL PURCHASE FROM ZAIRE

PY240234 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 23 Jul 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Press agency reports from Montevideo indicate that a tanker has arrived in the port of that city with 50,000 tons of crude petroleum for Paraguay from Zaire and that the crude oil be transshipped by river boats to Asuncion. Industry and Commerce Minister Delfin Ugarte Centurion, when asked if this was the joint Paraguayan-Uruguayan oil purchase, indicated that it was not. The minister added that he had no information about the arrival of the oil. "And I want to make it clear that it is not part of any purchase made by the state. It is probably a cargo imported by Refineria Paraguaya S.A," the minister said. Ugarte Centurion met last week with Uruguayan economic officials with whom he discussed a program of joint purchases of oil. The plan is to establish a cooperative system to obtain substantial advantages in imports by being able to negotiate for larger quantities.

11 POLITICAL PARTIES TO LOSE LEGAL STATUS

PA221945 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1731 GMT 22 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] Caracas, 22 July (EFE)--Eleven political parties will vanish from Venezuela's political arena because they did not receive 1 percent of the votes in the 3 December presidential election. The decision of the Supreme Electoral Council, which oversees elections in Venezuela, is based on express provisions of the law on political parties which requires parties to obtain at least 1 percent of the vote.

Only 7 parties got more than 1 percent of the vote in the 3 December election and will remain national parties. They are: Democratic Action (social democratic), the Social Christian Party (Christian democrat, currently in power), Movement to Socialism (socialist), Movement of the Revolutionary Left (socialist), People's Electoral Movement (socialist), Democratic Republican Union (center rightist) and the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV).

The following parties lost their legal status: the Communist Vanguard Party (a PCV splinter group), Socialist League (socialist), National Renewal Movement (rightwing), Revolutionary Action Groups (socialist), Popular Democratic Force (center rightist) and Labor Movement (rightwing).

Other parties to lose their status are: National Civic Crusade (rightwing Perezjimenist), National Opinion (rightwing), National Unity Front (rightwing Perezjimenists), Independents for Community Development (rightwing) and Emancipating Force (rightwing). In turn, the electoral groups "Common Cause," which supported former Caracas Governor Diego Arria, and the "National Integrity Movement," which was founded on television personality Renny Ottolina's image, will retain their legal status only for electoral purposes.

HERRERA COMMENTS ON NICARAGUA'S LIBERATION PROCESS

PA240332 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 23 July (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said tonight that Nicaragua's liberation process should extend throughout Central America where, he noted, "there are other very harsh regimes which also ignore human rights." Herrera Campins said on television that Venezuela's main purpose--after playing an important role in Nicaragua's recent events alongside the other Andean group countries--is to permit that country to have a democratic regime "as it well deserves, particularly after the lengthy tyranny to which it was subjected." The Venezuelan president added that the main thing in Nicaragua "is that the climate of terror should not exist there. Neither should reprisals be unleashed which, of course, might lead to excesses of which nobody can approve." In this regard Herrera Campins praised Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo's activities.

According to the president, "Central America's democratization process will to a large extent" depend on the degree of success obtained in Nicaragua. Successes there will also affect "the process of democratization in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia." He said that to stabilize and strengthen a democratic regime in that country which "we know is surrounded by dangers" will have an undeniable influence on the southern cone, where "we know de facto regimes also exist and where democratic parties and popular forces are struggling to achieve an open climate of freedom and guarantees.

GUATEMALA

NO DECISION YET ON RECOGNIZING NICARAGUAN JUNTA

PA231531 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Official sources here say the national government is expected to take a stand this week on whether or not to recognize the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, which is undertaking a difficult task after toppling the regimes of Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle and Dr Francisco Urcuyo. It was stated that the national government has not yet made a decision, but the Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua and other embassy personnel are still at their posts. The decision on whether to recognize the government junta will be made after seeing how it evolves.

HONDURAS

RECOGNITION OF NEW NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED

PA240143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0052 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Jul (AFP)--A communique issued by the presidency announces that the Honduran Government today recognized the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Col Alonso Flores Guerra, who formerly served as Honduran ambassador to Nicaragua during the Somoza regime, has again been appointed to head the Honduran mission in Managua.

NICARAGUA

JUNTA MEMBERS ATTEND RALLY IN MONIMBO DISTRICT

PA230452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0415 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul, (AFP)--Thousands of people of the Monimbo Indian district in the city of Masaya today welcomed the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. It was here that the revolt against the Somoza government started in February 1978. The people of Masaya, 30 km east of Managua, celebrated the Sandinist victory in a plaza renamed after murdered newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. The crowd cheered wildly when a tribute was paid to Augusto Cesar Sandino, Nicaraguan hero whose name was adopted by the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement. Thousands of white handerchiefs were waved when a picture of Sandino made by Monimbo craftsmen was given to the junta members. Priest Ernesto Cardenal, culture minister in the new government, expressed the government's decision to grant special importance to the handicrafts of the Monimbo Indians. Isabel Allende, daughter of slain Chilean President Salvador Allende, was also present at the rally. She greeted the demonstrators shouting their favorite slogan and war cry. The crowd enthusiastically applauded when the contributions made by Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica and Venezuela were mentioned. Sergio Ramirez, one of the junta members, stressed the importance that the Indian uprising in Monimbo had in the Sandinist struggle, whose (?rifles) "are the guarantee of the process we are now beginning to live." Ramirez warned sternly against what he called domestic and foreign threats to the new Nicaraguan Government. Today's rally was the end of a stage of celebrations of the Sandinist front's victory. The front again asked the people to start working on Monday on the tasks of reconstruction. [words indistinct]

Sergio Ramirez Addresses Rally

PA231418 Managua Domestic Service (the former Radio Nacional now announces as Radio Sandino) in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at rally in Monimbo, Masaya, on 22 July--recorded]

[Text] Brothers of Monimbo: After the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction entered Managua from Leon and we held that beautiful rally at the Plaze de la Revolucion in Managua, we told ourselves: the next place will be Monimbo. [applause] The first arms of the Nicaraguan revolution rose up here in Monimbo. [applause] Here, the sons of Monimbo fought the dictatorship with sticks, stones and homemade bombs. Now, those sticks, stones, homemade bombs and iron window bars have been exchanged for Sandinist rifles. [applause]

Now, the people of Monimbo have a revolution. Nicaraguans have a revolution but we also have those rifles to defend the revolution. [applause] Those rifles which we snatched away from the genocidal Somozist guard and which were used for so many years to kill the people are now going to be used to defend the people. [applause] You know very well that the people of Monimbo and Nicaragua are never going to turn those rifles over to anyone. [applause] At this time Sandinist rifles are the guarantee of democracy, freedom and justice in Nicaragua. Those Sandinist rifles are the ones which were fired in our cities and mountains to create justice and give us freedom. Those rifles are the ones the Sandinist front raises high now as a guarantee of the process we are beginning.

The Nicaraguan revolution, let it be well known, is going to have many enemies in the future. There are people here and outside the country who are not going to agree with what this revolution is going to do. But as long as the Nicaraguan people agree with what the revolution is going to do, there will be a revolution and that revolution will be firm. [shouts, applause]

You know that for a long time Nicaragua was in the hands of gangsters and assassins. Many of those assassins have accounts to settle with the Nicaraguan people. [applause] But this Sandinist revolution has been the most generous revolution in Latin America. We gave the assassins and the thieves the opportunity to take refuge in the Red Cross centers and the embassies where they are hiding now and where we have naturally given them guarantees to leave the country. In any case, brothers of Monimbo, those gangsters and assassins were never Nicaraguans. [applause]

Now, Somozism gives us a laughable spectacle. Many of those assassins went to Las Mercedes International Airport with their Mercedes-Benz cars. Can you imagine that? Besides wanting to save their lives, they also wanted to save their Mercedes-Benz. But those assassins and thieves should know that all that they left here, their land, houses, property, factories, all that they stole from the people, now belongs to the Nicaraguan people. [applause] There is no longer a Somozist guard in Nicaragua because it was dissolved by decree of the reconstruction government and what now exists is the Sandinist army with its rifles. [applause]

People of Monimbo, all the blood spilled in Monimbo, all the blood spilled in Nicaragua, guarantees that we will never go back a single inch. [applause] The heroes, the martyrs, those who have fallen in this Nicaraguan revolution, the Sandinist brothers who gave up their lives for this cause are showing us the path of free fatherland or death!

Daniel Ortega's Address

PA231550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by junta member Daniel Ortega at Monimbo rally on 22 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] Today we are fighting a battle as difficult as the fight against the dictatorship. We must realize that there are powerful enemies watching this process. There are reactionary forces and groups in the United States that are opposed to this victory. They are the same forces that tried to promote intervention in our country by convening a meeting of foreign ministers at the OAS and they are the same forces defeated by 17 Latin American countries at the OAS. [applause] It is important that we realize that those people are watching what we do as well as this process. They are enemies of this process because they have been the enemies of the peoples of Latin America. They are the same ones who promoted Walker's intervention, the 1912 intervention and the 1926 intervention. [applause]

Comrades, we cannot drop our guard, and here I am answering Father Donaldo Garcia, who justifiably called for the fighters' return. But we must tell the people of Masaya that today we need improved military organization because the enemy has not disappeared. There are many Somozist guardsmen and officers who fled to Honduras and El Salvador. We know that they have friends there. We know that there are criminals and enemies of our people in those countries, notably Guatemala and El Salvador, who were supplying Somoza up to the last minute. We saw the crates and many of you must have seen the crates of ammunition; crates in which the howitzer shells and mortar rockets fired at our people were transported, and they read "Guatemala." We all noticed that Salvadoran planes were bringing ammunition to Somoza, and comrades here have told us that tanks were also brought to Monimbo from those countries. Those enemies are still there. We expect that the rulers of those countries will not foolishly attack this people because this people will know how to respond with the necessary vigor. [shouts of "Free Fatherland or Death;" applause]

There is a danger and a threat. Somozist enemies have survived. Somoza's son is alive. He was welcomed in Miami along with his father. These people are going to continue plotting against this revolution. Evidence of that abounds. Just last night the forces of darkness wounded two comrades on watch where the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is staying. At the same time, other comrades were being murdered elsewhere. We want to tell those assassins in hiding or those emerging from their hiding places to carry out attacks--who could also be confused here with the people with rifles in hand--we want to tell them [something]. While it is true that we have been generous in our victory and that we have offered guarantees to all those who have surrendered without fighting and who today enjoy refuge, we are not going to be generous with these criminals. [applause] Do you want us to be generous to these criminals? [chants of "No"]

Robelo Thanks Citizens, Other Countries

PA231506 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by junta member Alfonso Robelo at rally in Monimbo, Masaya, on 22 July--recorded]

[Text] We owe Panama much for this success. Panama occupies a very special place in our revolution. Panama was the first country to recognize the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and it was from Panama that we heard a revolutionary voice in the Organization of American States--for the first time in that organization's history, a true resolution in favor of a free country, as the people of Nicaragua now are.

On this occasion I want, at Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Square in the heroic town of Monimbo, which was the birthplace of popular insurrection [applause], in this long-suffering city of Masaya, heroic birthplace of resistance against the genocidal National Guard, to pay homage, in the first place, to the youth of Nicaragua, who have been responsible for leading us to victory. [applause] Likewise, I would like to honor the Nicaraguan woman, the combatant woman of the Sandinist forces, the extraordinary fighting woman. [applause] And, at this square of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, the martyr for citizen freedoms, in this heroic town of Monimbo, I want to swear to you, the special people of Nicaragua, that we the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will interpret what you, the people, who are the origin of power and desire, (?want). And this junta will do what the people want.

We are aware that as this victory ends, another fight begins, the fight for reconstruction. But with a people as extraordinary as this, so full of vigor, no reconstruction is difficult. There will be sacrifices, there will be difficulties, there will be much work, but definitely we are going to be what Dr Pedro Joaquin Chamorro dreamed--a new republic. [applause] It is to you, the people of Monimbo, it is to you, people of Masaya, it is to you, people of Nicaragua, that we are going to answer. In this free and sovereign country there is no more answering to foreign interests. It is only to you, people of Nicaragua, that we come to make promises. [applause and shouts] Long Live Monimbo! [shouts] Long Live Free Nicaragua! [shouts] Long Live Augusto Cesar Sandino! [shouts, applause]

The Sandinist revolution and what we are witnessing today, a public oath by the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction to the Nicaraguan people, has only been achieved thanks to the vigor, the valor and the liberating endeavor of this nation, which never had doubts about shedding its blood to achieve the overthrow of the Somozist guard. But there are also other sister nations of the world which, like Panama, also helped to overthrow the dictatorship. Long Live Costa Rica! [crowd shouts] Long Live Venezuela! [shouts] Long Live Cuba! [shouts] Long Live Mexico! [shouts] Companions, you have before you, Moises Hassan.

Moises Hassan Speaks at Rally

PA231618 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by junta member Moises Hassan at rally in Monimbo on 22 July--recorded]

[Text] Heroic people of Masaya, heroic people of Monimbo, comrades all: Nicaragua has had a dizzying life these past few days, these past few weeks, because of a series of events that have shaken Nicaragua, Central America and the entire world. No doubt there will be repercussions--repercussions that are now occurring, that will occur--to the revolution carried out by the heroic people of Nicaragua.

There have been many pleasant and unpleasant events which it has been our fate to experience these past few weeks. The memories of the unpleasant events--with the exception of those whose scars will be borne forever--are already being forgotten by us. We only have memories of the glorious events that have occurred and will continue to occur in this country--pleasant events such as victory, pleasant events such as the personal contact made between the people and some of the figures who in one way or another contributed significantly to the triumph of our country's revolution.

Today we are accompanied by someone, a person who for many years has been working for the tenacious struggle of the Nicaraguan people, sometimes silently, sometimes--most of the time--openly.

This person has not been--nor will he be within a short time unless certain events, which we expect will occur before long in the sister country--ambassador of his country's government. However, this person has been an ambassador and is at this time ambassador to us, the people of Nicaragua, ambassador from the sister country that has also been on our side, ambassador of the sister nation of Honduras. [applause] The person I wish to introduce at this time is Comrade Jorge Arturo Reina, rector of the University of Honduras. [shout: "Long Live Honduras," applause]

Continuation of Hassan Remarks

PA231846 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Continuation of speech by junta member Moises Hassan, following statement by Jorge Arturo Reina, at Monimbo rally on 22 July--recorded]

[Excerpt] The triumph and consolidation of the Nicaraguan revolution, for many of us who followed this process closely and participated in it as much as we could, has been something that always preoccupied us. However, in these past weeks, when the struggle of the Nicaraguan people reached its highest peaks, when the Nicaraguan people's spirit of sacrifice showed that it had no limits, at these moments, I feel that the triumph of our revolution and its preservation, which is a monumental task awaiting us, because we know that there are very big and powerful enemies bent on making our revolution fail, the preservation of this revolution no longer worries us. For this, we count on a heroic people, with its vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and with the solidarity of the peoples of Latin America and the peoples of other continents who have supported us continuously throughout the struggle and which will no doubt continue, shoulder to shoulder with the Nicaraguan people, until they assure themselves that the revolution they are carrying out today can gain strength, develop and be an example for the entire American continent, for the whole world.

There is this concern, which I wanted to outline clearly before this whole town. The concern, as I was saying, is that this revolution that is now taking its first steps will not be overthrown by its enemies. The courage of our people, their tenacious determination to fight and the blood that was shed all guarantee--and I am now sure of it--that imperialism and foreign powers using Somozism or any other means, will never again set a filthy foot in this Nicaraguan town. [applause] It was my luck to live through the last 2 or 3 weeks of war here in Masaya. It is Masaya--Monimbo in particular--which marked the beginning and has also marked the end of the Somozist dictatorship.

Jorge Reina Expresses Honduran Support at Rally

PA231710 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Jorge Arturo Reina, rector of the National Autonomous University of Honduras, at rally in Monimbo, Masaya, 22 July--recorded]

[Text] Comrades of Nicaragua, comrades of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction: Somoza declared me an enemy of Nicaragua, and to me this was the highest award I ever received in my life, because to be Somoza's enemy is to be a friend of the Nicaraguan people. [applause] We have been in favor of the people and the struggle of the people of Nicaragua for more than 20 years. As Comrade Hassan said, sometimes publicly and sometimes not, I have always been on the side of the Nicaraguan people. We will continue on the side of Nicaragua in this new stage of its struggle, the struggle to reconstruct the country.

Nicaraguan comrades, what is happening here is of tremendous importance for Latin America. Not only is a new Nicaragua being born here; a new Central America and a new continent is being born here. [applause] We will also be with you in this struggle for the reconstruction of the country. Forward, Nicaraguan Brothers! We asked ourselves many times in Honduras what is occurring in Monimbo. The reply was that Monimbo was being repressed, but we knew that Monimbo was alive, struggling and building a new Nicaragua. Forward, Nicaraguan Brothers! [applause]

Violeta de Chamorro Addresses Rally

PA231340 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0242 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Speech by Violeta de Chamorro, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at rally in Monimbo, Masaya, on 22 July--recorded]

[Text] People of Monimbo, comrades of Masaya and all of Nicaragua: This morning, in this heroic town, I want to honor all the martyrs and heroes of the long-coveted freedom, but I will not ask for a minute of silence in their honor. Instead I ask that we deepen the commitment to achieve in our fatherland those real changes that they desired.

Comrades, the time has come for unity and the reconstruction of our country, our dear Nicaragua. Through these words, I want to personally express my commitment to making real the ideals for which my husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, and thousands of Nicaraguans gave up their lives. Those ideals are becoming a reality today. Nicaragua is once again a republic. Thank you very much.

RECONSTRUCTION JUNTA DECREES LAW ON ORDER, SECURITY

PA231205 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Decree-law issued by junta of Government of National Reconstruction dated 20 July 1979]

[Text] Whereas: 1) It is necessary to reestablish public order so as to initiate the great task of national reconstruction following the deep crisis caused by the obstinate attitude of the Somozist dictatorship; 2) Our people have the primary task of ending all vestiges of the Somozist dictatorship as a basic condition for securing peace and reestablishing order, issues the following decree-law on the safeguarding of order and public security:

Article 1. A prison term 3 to 10 years will be imposed on: A) Armed Somozist persons, groups or bands that refuse to obey the cease-fire or persist in efforts to reinstall the past regime; B) Anyone involved in activities aimed at bringing the nation partially or totally under foreign domination or at weakening its independence or integrity; C) Anyone revealing political or security secrets related to defense or foreign relations of the nation; D) Anyone trying to depose any local authority or to prevent those legally appointed or elected from taking power. Anyone trying to prevent the authorities from freely carrying out their administrative or judicial functions will be subject to the same penalty.

Article 2. Prison terms of 3 to 10 years will be imposed on authors of the crime of sabotage against production centers, public service installations, infrastructure projects, public or private transportation services, or against any other type of public or private utility. Their accomplices and persons providing false alibis will be subject to the same sentence.

Article 3. Prison terms of 1 to 4 years will be imposed for the following crimes: A) Pillage, sacking, vandalism, and total or partial destruction of public or private property; B) Games of chance, prostitution, drug trafficking and any activity against human dignity; C) Any person lending money or any commodity for the purpose of obtaining revenue outside the framework of authorized institutions.

Article 4. A penalty of public work of from 3 months to 1 year will be imposed on persons involved in the following crimes: A) Illegal possession of war weapons, explosives or other materiel exclusively reserved to the proper institutions; B) Vagrancy, disorderly drunkenness, drug addiction and prostitution; C) Verbal or written communication of expressions, proclamations or manifestos aimed at harming the interests of the people and abolishing their achievements.

Special Rulings

Article 5. For the purpose of expediting the application of the present law, special public order courts are hereby created. These courts will be composed of: A) Three permanent members with their respective substitutes who will be appointed by the local government of each departmental capital, including Managua.

Article 6. This court will rule on all violations of the present decree in line with the following procedure: A) There will be a hearing in line with the following dispositions: B) Once the charges are filed, the accused will be notified orally or in writing. This person must respond within 48 hours after notification and choose a defense attorney. 2) Following this, there will be a preliminary trial [jucio a prujeba] opened for 3 days. 3) Once the evidence is presented to the special public order court, the court will render a verdict within a 48-hour deadline that cannot be extended. 4) This sentence will stand and cannot be appealed.

Article 7. The special emergency courts are authorized to pass to common courts cases for their handling.

Transitory Dispositions

Article 8. The present law will be in effect as long as the present emergency situation in the country lasts.

Article 9. The present law will be in effect from the moment of its publication by mass communication means.

[Issued in] Managua, 20 July 1979

[Signed] Violeta de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega, Moises Hassan, Alfonso Robelo

JUNTA REPORTEDLY TO RETAIN POWER FOR 3-4 YEARS

PA231512 Paris AFP in English 1425 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Paris, July 23 (AFP)--The Nicaraguan capital of Managua has become a vast construction site, symbolic of the need to rebuild a looted and war-ravaged country. In the words of the new interior minister, Tomas Borge, sole survivor among the founders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front: "We won the war against Somozism. Now we face war against ignorance and backwardness."

The radio meanwhile has been continuously appealing to civil servants to return to work. The black market has virtually disappeared, lines in front of petrol stations have shrunk, and the guerrillas have begun disarming all those who do not want to join the new army or the militia.

The two first decrees signed by the junta of national reconstruction were for nationalisation of the Somoza family's property and the establishment of provisional revolutionary courts. The courts will try cases of sabotage and looting and pass judgment on national guardsmen who refuse to surrender.

Rebuilding the country will, according to one Sandinist leader, "take time and sweat." The first stage will last three or four years. The first stage will last four years, during which the junta will retain its structure. [sentences as received] "Then everyone will be able to do his thing democratically," according to junta member Moises Hassan.

In tandem with the junta, an 18-member minister cabinet has been set up. Its largely "moderate" political makeup seems to reflect the agreement between the guerrillas, the junta, and Washington. Legislative power will devolve to a 3-member council of state chosen from the movements which fought Somoza. Observers here predict that the first ties of the relation of forces between the junta, government, and council of state will come in drafting the constitution, which is to be voted on in the coming weeks.

FSLN ASKS MEMBERS TO RETURN GOVERNMENT VEHICLES

PA211443 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Attention militia members and squads of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. This is a military directive. All vehicles of the National Light and Power Company, the Managua Water Company, [name indistinct], the National District, the Public Works Ministry and other government departments should be returned immediately so they can be used in the reconstruction tasks of the new Sandinist fatherland.

BLUEFIELDS FSLN CALLS FOR ELECTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

PA231821 Bluefields Radio Atlantico (the former Radio Atlantico now announces as Radio Sandino) in Spanish 1736 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Sandinist National Liberation Front Central Command of Bluefields]

[Text] To the organized people:

1. To all the districts of Bluefields: (Olban), San Mateo, (Prinzatrilla), (Holdrin), Tres Cruces, Nueva York, Fatima, Santa Rosa, [name indistinct], (Aguadora), San Pedro, Central Canal and San Pablo.

2. To all leaders and persons interested in achieving reconstruction of the government of Bluefields.

3. To present today at 1900 at the (Moravo) school gymnasium their respective representatives accompanied by their advisers.

4. For the urgent and necessary election of the local authorities, to organize to combat.

5. The urgency of the situation demands of the revolutionary patriots of Bluefields the organized march toward national reconstruction, to combat and to defeat.

6. Revolutionary punctuality and discipline.

Fatherland or Death! We will overcome!

Central Command of Bluefields. Commander Abel, FSLN.

JUNTA REORGANIZES MASS COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

PA232237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2019 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (AFP)--The installations of NOVEDADES, formerly owned by the Somoza family, will be dedicated to publishing newspapers for the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Sandinist front, it was said here today by a source close to the general staff.

Expropriated radio stations formerly owned by the Somoza family and their supporters will allow the new regime to reorganize its mass communications media under the jurisdiction of a joint committee made up of members of the Sandinist Army general staff and culture minister, poet and priest Ernesto Cardenal. According to the bill now under discussion, four radio stations will be created: A state-owned one dedicated to cultural programs; the existing radio Sandino, which will be the Sandinist front's official spokesman; a third station assigned to political parties and allied organizations supporting the new government; and a fourth one that will be assigned to the newsmen's union. During a meeting to which all Nicaraguan newsmen were invited, Bayardo Arce, alias Jose Leon, a general staff member, informed them about plans to reorganize the communications media in the service of the Sandinist revolution. Besides these four state-owned radio stations, all other private radio stations will be free to continue operating. For the present there are very few private radio stations in operation because of a total lack of commercials. Of the two television channels formerly operating, only one is in operation. It is privately owned. Channel 6, formerly owned by the Somoza family, stopped broadcasting with the fall of the Somozist regime, but will be reorganized by the Sandinist front during the coming weeks.

The Sandinist front intends to publish its own newspaper using the NOVEDADES printing presses. However, it may not be called PATRIA LIBRE as had been announced. It will share the government printing shops which will probably publish a weekly whose character has not yet been defined. Maj William Ramirez, formerly a LA PRENSA newsman and now a member of the general staff, and three other leaders will make up the Sandinist newspaper's editorial staff.

Security Measures for Station Personnel

PA240216 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0129 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The relatives of persons working in this radio station, Radio Sandino, are informed that, for security reasons, personnel in this station will not return home.

Former Opposition Papers Reappear

PA212001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 21 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (AFP)--The newspaper LA PRENSA, whose director, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, was assassinated in January 1978 due to his opposition to Gen Anastasio Somoza's regime, will soon reappear. It will be published in rented printing installations until it receives new machinery, its directors told AFP. The newspaper, owned by the Chamorro family and Violeta Barrios, Chamorro's widow and a member of the reconstruction junta, was destroyed by the National Guard when the Sandinist insurrection spread to Managua [?in] June. The directors of LA PRENSA are planning to publish the newspaper as soon as possible and it is likely that they will negotiate a contract to use the equipment of the dean of the Nicaraguan press, EL CENTROAMERICANO, which was published in the city of Leon until the guerrillas occupied the city at the end of May.

Initial contacts with the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) are expected to be undertaken in the next few days since the IAPA supported Pedro Joaquin Chamorro's struggle for press freedom in Nicaragua and promised to assist in the reappearance of the newspaper. The IAPA had offered the Chamorro family the necessary financial support to publish LA PRENSA once the Somoza regime had fallen.

The only newspaper which was published in the country during the 45-day civil war, the Somozist NOVEDADES (directed by a cousin of the former president), ceased publication on Wednesday when Francisco Urcuyo fled. The expropriation of the Somoza family's property leads one to believe that a new newspaper, which would serve as a spokesman of the reconstruction government, might be published by using the NOVEDADES facilities.

In Managua today, the Sandinist front began distributing its official organ, the newspaper PATRIA LIBRE, whose first issue was published in Costa Rica. The newspaper EL PUEBLO, which had stopped appearing in early June, was distributed in Managua today. During its 3 months of prior existence, the markedly leftist EL PUEBLO was characterized by its criticism of the Somozist regime and, at the same time, of the Sandinists for their close ties to opposition politicians. In its editorial page today, EL PUEBLO continues in the same line, demanding that the reconstruction junta publicly disclose the secret agreements made with U.S. Ambassador William Bowdler.

JUNTA WILL ASK U.S. FOR SOMOZA'S EXTRADITION

PY240317 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Managua, 23 Jul (LATIN)--The revolutionary junta of the Government of National Reconstruction today ordered the attorney general to formally request that the U.S. Government extradite former President Anastasio Somoza Debayle, his son Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, his brother Jose Somoza and the civilian and military officials who have been accused of illegally obtaining wealth and other crimes.

The decree also indicates that in addition to the members of the Somoza family, there will be a demand for the extradition of "all those public officials and military officers who have abandoned the country since December 1977 and those who have been found guilty of illegally obtaining wealth." The attorney general informed all banks and institutions that have money or valuables deposited with them by the persons affected by the decree to place them at the disposal of the authorities.

ADMISSION TO NONALINED COUNTRIES MOVEMENT TO BE REQUESTED

FL232304 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Nicaragua will request admission to the nonalined countries movement during the sixth summit conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September. A delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction will attend the summit. The announcement has been made by Sergio Ramirez, one of the five members of the Nicaraguan junta, during an exclusive interview granted to the PRENSA LATINA news agency.

Nonalinement will be the axis of our foreign policy because we know that Nicaragua is going to have many enemies in the future and we need to define our framework of solidarity well, Sergio Ramirez emphasized. He added that the Government of National Reconstruction will request assistance from the nonalined countries movement and will begin a new policy of rapprochement with socialist countries.

Sergio Ramirez also referred to the functions of the most important plans and basis for people's participation in the new government installed after the overthrow of the dictatorship. Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez asserted that on the one hand the junta will have a concrete point of reference for national reconstruction work and, on the other, it will have to establish the basis for a democracy with broad popular support. The concrete ways of people's participation will be the Civil Defense Committees, which began to be organized in the liberated cities before the fall of the tyrant and through other popular organizations which will be strengthened. The emergency tasks that the junta now is taking care of primarily are those concerned with food supplies, medical services, restoration of public services and of agricultural and industrial production. The junta has called on all the people to return to their regular work effective today. Work has been interrupted since 4 June when the Sandinista front called for a general strike to support the insurrectional offensive.

Nicaraguan junta member Sergio Ramirez also announced that all political forces can organize themselves, except Somozism since all its political, economic and social organizations were totally banned by the first decrees of the junta. A council of state of 33 still unnamed persons will be responsible for legislative functions, the well-known writer and member of the Group of 12 added.

Ramirez emphasized that on economic matters the priorities of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction will be to promote and strengthen the public sector and to undertake agrarian reform for which the junta can count on the numerous assets and properties of the Somoza family and former officials of the Somoza regime. Somoza owned more than half of the country's arable land and the principal industries, Sergio Ramirez stressed.

MPU ASKS PEOPLE TO REMAIN ALERT FOR DEFENSE OF REVOLUTION

PA231815 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Statement of United People's Movement; no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] The United People's Movement [MPU] expresses fraternal and revolutionary greetings to all our people at this historic moment of the Nicaraguan revolution, which is marked by the collapse of the infamous Somozist dictatorship. Forty-six years of Somozist oppression and genocide protected by a structure of political, military and economic power, of a dictatorship protected by U.S. imperialism, begin to disappear today from our daily lives, having been confronted by the unstoppable advance of the revolution.

The flight of Somoza and his lackeys, the crushing military defeat of the Somozist guard, the failure of the imperialist maneuvers which sought to snatch victory from the people and the installation of the provisional junta of the Government of National Reconstruction have been possible thanks to the great organized participation of all our people in the insurrection struggle along with the MPU and the vanguard of all the people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. This massive and heroic participation by the people in the insurrection also gave our struggle a historic dimension which affected the entire American continent, winning the solidarity and respect of the whole world.

Undoubtedly it has been the popular masses, the rural and urban workers, the unemployed, the residents of poor neighborhoods and our heroic youths who have been the real driving force behind this revolutionary victory which we now have to consolidate. This unquestionable truth must be viewed by all Nicaraguans as a valuable lesson for the future because when an entire people rise up, armed and organized under the leadership of a revolutionary vanguard to struggle for a just cause, no one and nothing can prevent the people's victory.

The Nicaraguan revolution has just begun. Great democratic and revolutionary transformations are foreseen in the economic, social and political areas. Our people must struggle until they achieve them. Our people need to defend the revolution and at the same time struggle to expand and deepen their achievements. That is why the MPU, a political alliance of the popular and democratic sectors--workers, peasants, teachers, students, youths and women--calls on all our people to strengthen efforts to promote the task of mobilization and organization of the masses which will permit us to defend and consolidate the revolution.

All our people should remain alert and vigilant in the face of maneuvers to sidetrack the course of the revolution. They should immediately join the Committees for Civil Defense [Comites de Defensa Civil--CDC], Committees for the Defense of Workers [Comites de Defensa de los Trabajadores--CDT], committees of rural workers and other organizations to struggle as a single bloc for the building of the new Nicaragua.

For the Defense of the Revolution, MPU.

DANIEL ORTEGA DISCUSSES TASKS FACED BY JUNTA

PA240340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[By special correspondent Gilberto Lopes]

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (AFP)--Reorganization of the national army, launching of the public administration and the economic tasks of national reconstruction today absorb the attention of Nicaragua's political and military leaders following the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza. Each of these aspects was analyzed today by Daniel Ortega, 33-year-old guerrilla leader and member of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction who describes himself as Marxist.

Ortega admitted that the present period of national reconstruction requires the participation of all of the country's social, political and economic forces. He said that private property will be allowed to exist alongside state property, which consists of the property of the Somoza family and its supporters.

This [system], Ortega said, is "urgently needed in this period of reconstruction and, moreover, we will have to consider the degree of political awareness of the country's various forces."

According to Ortega, during this period of reconstruction, which has no deadlines or limits, special attention will be paid to the development of agricultural production. The junta also plans to institute a far-reaching agrarian reform program. Ortega estimated that somewhat more than 50 percent of the country's farmland will come under state control and large-scale agricultural programs will be implemented there.

As far as the individual property of the peasant is concerned, there are plans to promote the establishment of cooperatives, Ortega said. "If we are able to implement an effective agrarian reform plan," he added, "we will create an economic base that will guarantee future development."

In the financial sphere, the junta is negotiating a loan of $200 million with the Andean Pact countries in order to meet immediate needs. Ortega reiterated the need for international support for Nicaragua, but ruled out the possibility of accepting loans with conditions which imply concessions as regards government policy.

The Sandinist leader also referred to relations between the guerrilla organization and the Government of National Reconstruction, a matter which observers consider to be decisive in the country's future political development. In his opinion, these relations, which are now being reviewed by the two leaderships, must be based on the junta's program of government. That program is being revised, however, and could undergo certain changes, primarily in regard to the nationalization of banking.

On the other hand, and in order to prepare a plan for stabilization of the army, at this time there is (?underway) an evaluation of the Sandinist military forces, the number of which Ortega declined to reveal. The present Sandinist militias which were formed in the neighborhoods of the main cities in the country will be demobilized, but a structure will be maintained that will enable them to respond to a military summons.

In the administrative sphere, the junta is now compppleting its government team. Appointments which are pending include the leadership of the news media. For the time being, the Sandinist radio network will be maintained, at least for a 30-day emergency period.

The Sandinist front also plans to publish its own newspaper, possibly at the installation which until a few days ago was used to publish the Somozist newspaper NOVEDADES. The Sandinist leader mentioned in conclusion the international repercussions of the Nicaraguan revolution which, in his opinion, led to the formation of a "great anti-imperialist front" in Latin America. In addition, he reiterated the junta's decision to request, shortly, Gen Anastasio Somoza's extradition from the United States.

JUNTA MEMBER MOISES HASSAN REPORTS ON EXECUTIONS

PY240312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0229 GMT 24 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Managua, 23 Jul (LATIN)--Moises Hassan, a member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, today told LATIN that some elements regarded as "counter-revolutionary"--captured while carrying out terrorist actions or sniping--have been executed. He said, however, that the reported figure of 47 executions is exaggerated.

Hassan made it clear that the Sandinist army had to take this course of action since, in keeping with its slogan "Relentless in Combat, Generous in Victory," it has permitted all national guardsmen willing to surrender to report to Red Cross refuge centers which were respected as neutral zones, but some members of the dissolved National Guard persisted "in their criminal actions," Hassan said.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge issued a warning and an order that those caught redhanded carrying out terrorist actions or acting as "criminal snipers" will be executed immediately. The order also indicated that those caught looting or damaging private or state property will be harshly punished by the Sandinist army. In Jinotepe, 45 km south of Managua, four national guardsmen who were sniping were executed at the local cemetery, a television reporter residing in that city reported today.

Cardenal Explains Capital Punishment Circumstances

PA231743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1529 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 23 Jul (AFP)--Capital punishment will be applied in Nicaragua to persons found guilty of serious crimes, the Sandinist minister of culture, Father Ernesto Cardenal, has announced. In an interview in the daily EL TIEMPO, Cardenal said capital punishment will be applied to Somozists guilty of crimes against the people following trial by a revolutionary tribunal.

He said at least 50,000 persons were killed during the civil war which ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza. He added that the guerrillas last Saturday captured Gen Franklin Montenegro of the National Guard. "Montenegro is an assassin and we captured him as he was trying to leave for Costa Rica with $500,000," he added.

Cardenal also announced that as minister of culture he will devote his time to the theater, poetry, music, painting, handicrafts and all expressions of native culture. "We will also carry out a literacy campaign," Cardenal concluded.

ROLDOS IN NICARAGUA; HASSAN REJECTS COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

PA240222 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpts] The following is a special report by Gonzalo [name indistinct], chief of information of Radio Quito, from Managua, Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos arrived in Managua at approximately 0805 today. He was accompanied by his retinue, including journalists (?Jorge Ortiz) and [name indistinct]. He was received at Sandino airport in Managua by Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] forces and members of the Nicaraguan government junta Alfonso Robelo, Sergio Ramirez, Violeta de Chamorro and Moises Hassan.

Subsequently, President Roldos, under appropriate guard, and the journalists were taken to the Camino Real Hotel. At this moment, President Roldos is confering with Moises Hassan, one of the members of the provisional government junta. Several guerrilla chiefs are also in the Camino Real Hotel. They are high-ranking FSLN leaders. Others who were present at the airport to receive Roldos were several FSLN chiefs as well as Father Ernesto Cardenal and other officials, including Foreign Minister d'Escoto.

[Jorge Ortiz] We welcome Moises Hassan, member of the provisional Nicaraguan government. What is the predominant ideological line within the Sandinist government at this time?

[Hassan] There is in fact no predominant ideological style within this government. One of our clear intentions has been [words indistinct] that we cannot afford the luxury, at this time when Nicaragua is economically devastated. We cannot afford the luxury of trying to promote our government along any specific ideological line. At this time we are pursuing the unity of all political and economic sectors of the country.

[Question] Mr Hassan, should the Latin American peoples definitely discard the idea that the Sandinist government is a communist government?

[Answer] Definitely, that idea should be discarded. As I said, this government will not have a well-defined ideological hue. Naturally, in the future, after the reconstruction junta finishes its work, the people of Nicaragua will be free to vote for and choose whatever system of government they want and the persons they see fit. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE: 'MANY SURPRISES' IN STORE

PA241241 Paris AFP in English 0711 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, July 23 (AFP)--None of the Nicaraguan National Guard officials under Red Cross protection will be shot, new Interior Minister Tomas Borge said today. He told a press conference here that the officials had no right of asylum, since they had merely received Red Cross protection in places where they took refuge.

Mr Borge also said that there had never been international brigades fighting in Nicaragua. Foreigners who came to fight the ousted Somoza regime did so on a personal basis and would begin returning to their homes on Thursday, he said. The minister denied that the Nicaraguan population feared the establishment of a Marxist-Leninist government, but added that the revolution had "many surprises" in store. "I have never said that I am a Marxist. The only people who should tremble are the Somozists and those who exploit the workers," he commented.

He said that the only property to be nationalized would be the property of the Somoza family. In the presence of reporters, he ordered the arrest of Norman Valerio, manager of the Hotel Intercontinental here, accused by one of his employees of having denounced Sandinist sympathizers to the army during the Somoza regime.

CUBA'S PRENSA LATINA OPENS OFFICE IN MANAGUA

FL241243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Managua--The Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA has opened a new office in the Nicaraguan capital, which will allow it to provide more direct and extensive reporting on the task of national reconstruction which has begun in that heroic nation.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION RECOGNIZED

FL232017 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The government of the Republic of Cuba expressed with a warm feeling of friendship and solidarity its recognition of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, states a communique of the Cuban Foreign Ministry. It adds that the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard--the Sandinista National Liberation Front--are creating, amid the destruction and desolation caused by the Somozist genocidal fury, the prospects for a future of freedom, social justice and progress for Nicaragua.

The communique adds that the Cuban Government expresses its willingness to establish diplomatic, cultural, economic and scientific and technical cooperation relations conducive to the consolidation of the closest ties between the two governments and peoples. The Foreign Ministry communique emphasizes that the threats against the freedom and independence of Nicaragua have not disappeared; therefore, Cuba calls on the world's governments and peoples to expand and maintain their solidarity with liberated Nicaragua.

GUILLERMO GARCIA FRIAS ARRIVES IN SYRIA

FL231154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday received Guillermo Garcia Frias, Cuban vice president of the Council of State, who is in Damascus on an official visit. Garcia Frias delivered a message from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, to Hafiz al-Asad and an official invitation to attend the sixth nonalined countries summit which will be held in September, 1979.

VICE PRESIDENT RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN ALGIERS

FL232209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Algiers--Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, today arrived in this capital at the head of a delegation. The Cuban leader will deliver to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid a message from Cuban Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro Ruz concerning the nonalined countries sixth summit conference to be held in Havana in September. Carlos Rafael said that the visit will help to consolidate relations between the two countries even more.

BLAS ROCA RECEIVES NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

FL232315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2241 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the National People's Government Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, has received in solemn audience his excellency Manuel Ortiz Sanchez who presented the credentials that accredit him ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Spain. Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli participated in the ceremony. (Mercedes Rico Caravia), first secretary [of the Spanish Embassy], and (Santiago Garcia Duran), among others, participated for the Spanish side.

BLAS ROCA, OTHERS SIGN VIETNAMESE EMBASSY CONDOLENCE BOOK

FL240046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, member of the party Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, today signed--on behalf of the party Central Committee, National Assembly and Government of Cuba--the book of condolence which was opened this morning at the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] for the death of Nguyen Luong Bang, vice president of the fraternal country. Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations and member of the Central Committee, and other government ministers as well as USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov and other diplomats accredited to our country also signed the book today. The book of condolence for the death of SRV Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang will remain open at the Vietnamese Embassy until tomorrow at 1700 hours.

Vietnamese Workers Commemorate 26 July

FL231128 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Cubans and Vietnamese participated in a productive drive to salute the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks. It was sponsored by the Vietnam-Cuban Friendship Association. The drive was held at the social projects underway on the (Tonli) River in Hanoi where a canal is being built to irrigate an tensive agricultural area of the region. At the same time recreational installations a being built.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF CLOSES UJC PLENUM

FL231212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The seventh plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] National Committee was closed by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. At the youth meeting Fidel made enlightening presentations on the main topics discussed, including the exemplary behavior of the UJC members and their political and ideological education. The growth of the organization was also discussed along with the interrelationship between the Pioneer organization and the UJC, the work with youth between 13 and 16 years old not related to studies, the enrollment of youth into the ranks of the workers, the experiences of the new type of schools and the vocational and professional orientation of the students. The UJC seventh plenum discussed the report presented by the UJC national bureau on the work done since its third congress up to now. The meeting also agreed to send a message to the youth and the people of Nicaragua for their victory over the Somoza tyranny.

FIDEL CASTRO ATTENDS CARIFESTA RECEPTION

FL231043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the reception hosted by the National Commission of the third Caribbean Arts Festival, Carifesta 79, which was held in the Havana Libre Hotel to honor the participating delegations. Others attending included Armando Hart, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, Julio Garcia Espinosa, general director of Carifesta 79, ministers of Caribbean countries attending the festival and a large number of guests and delegates. In walking through the Ambassadors Hall, site of the reception, Fidel spoke with various personalities of Caribbean culture who have participated in Carifesta 79. The top personalities of Cuban culture also attended the reception which brings to a close the official events of the festival.

Culture Minister Thanks Participants

FI232156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] On behalf of the Cuban Government and artists Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, expressed gratitude for the broad cooperation given by the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival (Carifesta 79) Advisory Committee. The ceremony for expressing thanks and greetings to the participants in Carifesta 79 was held at the protocol room of the Karl Marx Theater following a special concert which showed the wealth and variety of Caribbean culture.

Hart Davalos stressed the support offered by the Advisory Committee that was created for the great festival in Cuba. The committee was composed of Guyana, Jamaica, Barbados, Suriname and Cuba. They also conveyed greetings from the Cuban Government and people to the artists who particpated in and performed so brilliantly during the festival as well as to CARICOM which organized the great Caribbean festival.

Reception For Guest of Honor Bosch

FI232147 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Benjamin Castillo, our special reporter to the 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival (Carifesta 79), tells us that within the framework of this third Caribbean creative arts festival, the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba (UNEAC) has hosted a reception in honor of Juan Bosch on the occasion of his participation in Carifesta 79 as guest of honor. Raul Roa, vice president of the National People's Government Assembly; Haydee Santamaria, president of Casa de las Americas; and UNEAC President Nicolas Guillen, all of them members of the PCC Central Committee, attended the reception along with other officials.

Dominican Republic Donates Art

FI211223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Haydee Santamaria, member of the PCC Central Committee and Council of State and president of the Casa de las Americas, has received on the occasion of the Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta--79 a diverse donation of art work from Dominican artists which will go to the Casa de las Americas' permanent collection. Attending the ceremony were (Marian de Tolentino), director of cultural relations at the Dominican Foreign Secretariat, and (Freddy Ginebra), director of the theater sector of that Central American [as heard] country.

MILIAN CASTRO RECEIVES PINAR DEL RIO WORKERS' PLEDGE

FI211259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Jul 79 FL

[Text] Arnaldo Milian, [Castro], member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, has received from the workers at the miscellaneous crops enterprise located in Los Palacios Municipality, Pinar del Rio Province their pledge to deliver in 1980 one million quintales of agricultural products. Milian expressed his confidence that the workers would reach their goal and he called on them to learn about the experiences of their counterparts in Villa Clara Province which has made a similar pledge.

BAHAMAS

REPORTAGE ON CONCLUSION OF CARIFESTA IN CUBA

FL231801 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The 1979 Caribbean Arts Festival--Carifesta--program is now history. Some 2,000 participants from more than 20 Caribbean countries are returning to their various homes today following the programmed (activities) of yesterday. Tony Pratt covered this year's festival in Havana, Cuba and this morning he filed this report:

[Begin Pratt recording] Cuban President Dr Fidel Castro last evening paid personal compliments to the leaders of the Bahamian delegation attending Carifesta 79. At a reception for leaders of foreign groups, President Fidel shook hands with Mr Sinclair Outten, the parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Education and Culture; Mr Hubert Ingraham, the member of parliament for Cooper's Town, Abaco; Mrs Vylma Thompson, the deputy permanent secretary to the Ministry of Education and Culture; Mr Clement Bethel and Mrs (Shirley Hall Bass), directors of the Bahamian review feature [word insistinct] Carifesta 79. The Cuban leader told Mr Outten that the performance by the Bahamaian delegation on opening night as wonderful. He added that he recognized the Bahamas as one of his closest neighbors. Mr Outten then expressed his personal satisfaction on behalf of the Bahamian delegation for the Cuban hospitality [words indistinct] so warmly extended to Bahamians.

Thefinal event of Carifesta number three, the Caribbean carnival down Cuba's [as heard] main boulevard was half way through its program when heavy showers poured from the skies. However the rain was insufficient to dampen the spirits of the many delegates from the 29 countries who marched to the end in pouring rain. The Bahamian delegation was able to complete its dance and march past the grandstand before the showers came. So today when Bahamians return from Cuba they will have a lot to talk about, a lot to share on Carifesta 79, an event that will undoubtedly change the course of [words indistinct]. Wearied, worn and wet would be a fitting postscript to the feelings of Bahamians when they return home this evening having exhibited the best in Bahamian culture, adding new dimensions to their understanding of the phrase--It Is Better in the Bahamas.

BARBADOS

CLOSER TIES WITH MARTINIQUE BEING FORGED

FL231755 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Jul 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Barbados and the French-speaking Caribbean island of Martinique are moving closer together. Minister of External Affairs Mr Henry Forde has just returned from an official visit to Martinique. Mr Forde said Monday that he held wide-ranging discussions with the public and private sectors. "We will be exploring together the possibility of co-operation either at the level of France or at the level of the French West Indies as a 'special Caribbean regime,' he added. He said that Barbados' commitment to CARICOM will not prevent it from playing a meaningful role in the wider Caribbean region. He said that Barbados recognises the need to widen its horizons beyond the English-speaking Caribbean.

Mr. Forde said that moves will be made this year to forge closer links with non-English speaking countries including Haiti, Dominican Republic, Suriname and the Netherland Antilles. The most positive step in this regard, he said, had been taken with the establishment of the Caribbean group for co-operation in economic development. Relations with Latin America, Mr. Forde said, are at a crucial stage with Barbados having an important and profitable role to play. "Barbados must give encouragement to all measures which would assist countries in Latin America still under military rule to return to democratic forms of government."

"Our efforts will be directed towards convincing these countries that the English-speaking Caribbean is not a mere collection of small politics just coming out from under the penumbra of colonialism, but are also societies where, despite their colonial past, social justice thrives, and where democracy is an organic element in the process of development," Mr. Forde said. He said that social, commercial and political contacts with Latin America remains negligible, and Barbados will seek to have them strengthened.

FORDE DENIES NEGOTIATION FOR RETURN OF U.S. BASE

FL231750 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Jul 79 p 2 FL

[Text] Minister of External Affairs Mr. Henry Forde has denied that Barbados is negotiating to "bring back the United States naval base to St. Lucy." Mr. Forde was commenting Monday on Barbados relations with the U.S., and particularly of the talks regarding the St. Lucy base which the U.S. vacated in March. He was addressing the opening session of the annual meeting of heads of overseas missions. The Navymen left Barbados after talks over compensation for the facility broke down.

Mr. Forde said that when the Barbados Labour Party government came to power, it sought to clarify a previously unanswered question-whether the operation of the facility was in the best interest of Barbadians. Mr. Forde said that the negotiations must be seen in their proper perspective. "Significant as the talks were in the affecting of our foreign policy and diplomacy it must be borne in mind that the naval facility represented only one facet of our relationship with the U.S. "The lives of the two great countries touch each other at many points and in many ways which are fundamental to our mutual well-being. The discussions on the base have taken place against the background of mutual respect, and in the recognition that Barbados and the U.S. will continue in the future to be bound to each other by many bonds of common interest," the minister said.

Mr. Forde said that discussions on the issue are continuing policy. There were other aspects of U.S. foreign policy which he did not find altogether in Barbados' interest. He said that relations between the two countries are affected "when Barbados is treated as a mere cipher in the regional calculations of the U.S."

There are benefits of the regional approach that the U.S. adopts, he said, but the challenge to both sides is to identify those areas which call for international, regional or bilateral approach. Mr. Forde said that Barbados had been experiencing problems in getting the U.S. to look at some of its concerns-he referred particularly to rum exports.

JAMAICA

FLOOD DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $114 MILLION

FL231650 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpt] Latest estimates of the flood damage to western Jamaica stand at $114 million, and the government is seeking to bridge the gap between figures already identified in the current budget and what is required to finance the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the disaster areas. The figures which were the subject of cabinet discussion on Monday derive from the reconstruction task force and were disclosed by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Hon. P.J. Patterson at the following day's meeting of the cabinet sub-committee on relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

According to API, cabinet has already instructed that the efforts to relieve the emergency should be stepped up and has already authorized expenditure from the contingency fund. At the same time, discussions are proceeding with a number of international financial institutions to provide incremental assistance and to re-examine existing programmes in the light of present priorities.

JMA PRESIDENT MAHFOOD CALLS FOR IDT REVIEW

FL231710 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Jul 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Excerpt] A call for re-constitution of the Industrial Disputes Tribunal [IDT] was made yesterday by the President of the Jamaica Manufacturers Association, [JMA] Mr. Winston Mahfood, citing tribunal awards and their effect on the entire industrial sector. Mr. Mahfood was giving a presidential report at a monthly JMA meeting and speaking against a background of recent criticism by the minister of labour about the frequency with which companies were challenging tribunal awards.

The JMA president made no reference to this criticism from the Hon. William Isaacs but he directed and appealed to the minister on the tribunal awards as related to wage guidelines. "I urge the minister of labour to take a careful look at the make-up of the tribunals as they now stand with a view to re-constituting them to ensure that the necessary level of skills and expertise are encompassed, otherwise awards are going to be made which we are all aware have far-reaching effects not only on the specific company and their employees, but on the entire industrial sector.

"Without intending to prejudice the position of a member of this association, I would refer to a recent award where it would appear to us that the terms of the award were not in keeping with the guidelines which were in effect in that specific case at that specific time. In this particular instance the award will no doubt have a very adverse effect not only on the company involved but in the longer term on the particular industry."

Mr. Mahfood said: "We are already uncompetitive in world markets; we will no doubt become uncompetitive in CARICOM at the rate we are going." He said that if the economy was ever to become viable again then it was imperative that "we become competitive" not only in CARICOM but in world market, and this can only come about by increasing productivity, or reducing the cost per unit of production to levels which could compete with producers in other parts of the world."

BOLIVIA

MINISTER CRITICIZES OPPOSITION TO TIN PRICE HIKE

PY240240 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Jul 79 PY

[Text] The new price scale approved by the International Tin Council [CIE] has not fully satisfied the tin-producing countries. Mines and Metallurgy Minister Jorge Echazu, who headed the Bolivian delegation to the CIE meeting, regarded as unfriendly and intolerant the attitude assumed by consumers objecting to the increase of real prices. He called a press conference for tomorrow to report on the CIE meeting held recently in London. He noted, however, that the results of this meeting are a cause of frustration for underdeveloped countries looking for more equitable prices for their raw materials. After arduous discussions, the consumer countries agreed to increase maximum and minimum tin prices by only 11 and 15 percent within the scale established by the CIE as a reference framework for international tin trade.

Private tin producers have agreed on stating that once again the legitimate rights of tin producers such as Bolivia, whose economy depends on this raw material, have been violated. Leaders of the National Mining Chamber and of Bolivian medium-sized mining enterprises have condemned the attitude of consumers opposing the tin price increase, especially the United States, the FRG and Japan. It has been officially reported that the 14th CIE meeting decided to increase tin prices from $1,350 to $1,500 and from $1,700 to $1,900 [words indistinct] as minimum and maximum prices, respectively--that is, by only 11 and 15 percent. Tomorrow afternoon Minister Echazu will give further details about the Bolivian participation and the position of tin-producing countries within the CIE.

COLOMBIA

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA TO ATTEND ROLDOS' INAUGURATION

PA231620 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala will stay 3 days in Ecuador when he attends the presidential inauguration. Turbay Ayala will be accompanied by several of his cabinet members and high-ranking officials of the Colombian Government. Sources close to San Carlos Palace said Turbay Ayala will leave on 10 August.

VENEZUELAN BORDER DISPUTE NEGOTIATIONS TO BE RESUMED

PA232009 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] A Colombian Foreign Ministry advisory committee is today preparing the guidelines which a Colombian delegation will use to discuss with their Venezuelan counterparts the procedure to follow in order to reopen negotiations concerning the border dispute. The members of the Foreign Minister advisory committee are former Presidents Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and Misael Pastrana Borrero and former presidential candidate Alvaro Gomez Hurtado.

Foreign Minister Diego Uribe told Radio Super that the first stage of the negotiations was most successful and that second-stage talks will be held in (Carabandel), Venezuela. Carlos Holguin Holguin, a Conservative Party member and an international law expert, will be chairman of the Colombian delegation. The other members are Col Julio Londono Paredes (ret), a Foreign Ministry official, and Senator Edmundo Lopez Gomez, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Colombian Senate. Foreign Minister Uribe also said the government is very optimistic about the future of the talks, adding that never before was there such a positive attitude.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA RECALLED FOR QUESTIONING

PA240239 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0022 GMT 24 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 23 Jul (EFE)--The Dominican Government has called its ambassador in Argentina, Gen Juan Rene Beauchamp Javier, to be submitted to military questioning regarding his alleged acceptance of bribes from a U.S. company 1 and 1/2 years ago when he served as secretary of state for the armed forces. Beauchamp Javier, who is already in Santo Domingo, said that he had returned to the country as soon as the charge was published in order to explain his position to his superiors, particularly President Antonio Guzman, and prove that the accusation is false.

Some 15 days ago a U.S. court in Washington found the Textron Corporation guilty of making illegal payments abroad, including payment of $31,000 to Beauchamp Javier to exert his influence in the purchase of 2 helicopters. According to company officials, the cash was turned over to Col Julian Munoz Hernandez, who was then Beauchamp's secretary. President Guzman later said that the charge would be investigated and Lt Gen [as received] Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario, secretary of state for the armed forces, said that Beauchamp would be recalled for questioning if necessary.

ECUADOR

SUPREME COURT PRESIDENT OFFICIALLY SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PA231945 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Supreme Court President Dr Gonzalo Karolys Martinez today officially submitted his resignation to the members of the Supreme Council of Government. He also held a news conference to give details of his resignation. Here is part of the news conference:

[Begin Karolys recording] I have not had any confrontation with the dictatorship nor have I had any reason to have such a confrontation. On the contrary, everything I have done has been accepted by the dictatorship. Everything I have submitted as a reform of the civil and penal laws and all that has been proposed to achieve a better administration of justice has been fully accepted by the dictatorship. [end recording]

NEWSMAN THOUGHT DEAD IN NICARAGUA FOUND SAFE

PA231946 Paris AFP in Spanish 1556 GMT 23 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Jul (AFP)--Ecuadorean newsman Fausto Corral, who was thought to have been killed in the Nicaraguan civil war, is alive in Nicaragua, his family reported here today. Word of Corral's death reached the National Federation of Newsmen, which immediately requested the intervention of the Foreign Ministry and President-elect Jaime Roldos, who is visiting Managua today. According to Corral's family, he was taking a photography course in Mexico. He traveled to Nicaragua for professional reasons and was with the Sandinist front. Corral called his family on Sunday to tell them he is all right in Managua.